

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 22

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CAIXA 352
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RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The screw loose in Argentina's foreign trade caused by the sham conversion and only too real repudiation law is getting looser and looser. During the first quarter of this year, as compared with 1900, the imports have fallen off \$4,600,000 and the exports \$4,800,000. This accounts fully for the great falling off in the receipts of the Madero port.—B. A. Standard.

—The monthly bulletin of statistics issued by the municipality of Buenos Aires states that 15,317 immigrants arrived during March, against the departure of 12,002, leaving a balance of 3,315. The population of Buenos Aires on Feb. 28th was estimated to be 827,995 inhabitants. The number of births was 2671, of marriages 486, and of deaths 1197, of which 10 were suicides.

—In accordance with the resolution of the sanitary authorities, from to day the sanitary inspection staff of the port established at calle Estados Unidos No. 22, will vaccinate all those who have not already been vaccinated before embarking. Those who wish to escape this form of torture must present a medical certificate of having recently been vaccinated.—B. A. Herald, May 17.

—Vaccination, as our readers probably know from personal and perhaps very recent experience, is not a formidable operation, and even children and timid girls have been known to bear it with equanimity. Yet the *Siglo* relates that when the prisoners in the penitentiary were vaccinated a few days ago, three of them fainted at the sight of their own blood from the incision. All three were men who had been condemned to lengthy terms of imprisonment for brutal murders, and in one of these the victim had been ferociously done to death with twenty stabs. The tale may be true, but it is hard work to believe it.—Montevideo Times.—The two principal newspapers of Buenos Aires, *La Pensa* and *La Nacion*, are not inclined to accept Vice-President Roosevelt's advice at the opening of the Buffalo exposition. They say that Argentina's true policy is to attract immigration and to maintain friendly relations with Europe, from which their civilization comes. They can not accept therefore Mr. Roosevelt's advice to unite with other American nations to resist European intervention in American affairs. It might also be said, for Mr. Roosevelt's information, that all these states are dependent upon Europe for loans, and for nearly all the capital needed for their public enterprises. To turn their backs on so good a friend because of a purely imaginary danger would be rank folly.—When we see the childish blunders made by men who force themselves upon their countrymen as competent administrators and legislators, we can not help wondering at their audacity. Some of them have in reality barely sense enough to keep them out of an idiot's asylum, and others not self control enough to keep them out of vulgar brawls. And yet they insist on holding the reins of government. A short time ago, when the anticlerical troubles in Spain and Portugal were attracting so much attention and the members of various religious orders were beginning to emigrate, the Uruguayan government ordered that no foreign priests should be permitted to land in Uruguay. A sequel of this insane regulation is that a priest, Father Arias, going from Rosario, Argentina, to Porto Alegre, Brazil, was obliged to pass through Montevideo and transfer there to a coasting steamer. At first he was denied permission to land, but on the assurance that he was passing through he was finally allowed to land at the *capitanía* and wait there until the Brazilian steamer "Porto Alegre" came into port.

—The health authorities have issued a decree lifting the 48 hours' quarantine imposed on vessels from Rio Janeiro. Vessels thence, however, must still wait at Flores island for their visit (with the corresponding shameful delay in the landing of mail) and passengers must disembark at the island to have their baggage disinfected. The situation is thus left nearly as objectionable and prejudicial as it was before. The terms of this decree show plainly enough that the health authorities are solely working in the interests of Flores island and against those of Montevideo port. They either cannot or will not understand that this whole business of detaining vessels at Flores island and landing the passengers there is intensely offensive and prejudicial, and that some day, when there is a government which attends to public interests and opinion on the point, it will have to be abolished, whether the health authorities like it or not—if they are abolished with it, it will be no loss to the republic.—Montevideo Times, May 14. (A subsequent announcement states that the landing at Flores island for disinfection had been likewise suspended.)

COFFEE NOTES—It will be interesting to many of our readers to know that the *aliquete*, which is the measure generally employed by planters in picking coffee and serves as a basis for calculating wages, contains about 50 litres and is equivalent to one and two-fifths bushels approximately. These old measures have no legal status since the adoption of the metric system in Brazil, but they are very generally used nevertheless. The *aliquete* is also a land measure, and like the league there are at least two widely different ones in use.

—At a meeting of planters at Batataes on the 19th the scheme for burning coffee was rejected. The planters supported a scheme for reducing the freight cost to 25 ¢ per arroba, and restricting exports to 50 per cent. of the crop.

—At a meeting of coffee planters at Belem do Descalvado on the 22nd inst. Dr. Vicente de Carvalho's proposal to destroy 25 % of the coffee crop for the sake of enhancing the value of the remainder, was unanimously condemned.

—Revolutions and official robbery in Venezuela have reduced the coffee exports from 900,000 bags in 1900 to 700,000 bags in 1901. It would be money in his pocket were the Venezuelan to forsake political agitation and turn his attention to coffee raising.

—At a planters' meeting held at S. Carlos do Pinhal on the 19th inst., the project of Dr. Vicente de Carvalho for the burning of coffee was rejected by a large majority. In its place was adopted a project for imposing a prohibitive tax on the low grades of coffee.

—The municipal government of Serra Negra, S. Paulo, has set a good example by abolishing its tax of 40 reis per kilo on coffee. If the state governments will follow this example and if the general government will also abolish some of its exorbitant taxes, the situation will improve considerably.

—The planters of Botucatu, São Paulo, at a meeting held on the 19th inst., resolved to reduce wages to 400 reis per *aliquete* for picking, including the ordinary service of the *fazendeiro*, and to 28300 (per day for day laborers). The wages of *camaradas* (general service) will be 40 ¢ with food and shelter, and 60 ¢ without.—It is said that the minister of finance has resolved to favor the petition of various *commissarios* for credits at the Banco da Republica, guaranteed by the deposit of coffee in storehouses belonging to the government. This will give only temporary relief, and will be fruitless unless accompanied by other measures.

—At Amaraquara, São Paulo, the planters resolved on the 19th inst. to send a representation to government in favor of lower export duties on coffee, the introduction of immigrants and the adoption of the Vicente de Carvalho project for the temporary diminution of the crop, in harmony with similar action on the part of other states.

—At a planters' meeting at Limeira, São Paulo, on the 19th inst. two proposals were made—one for burning all low grade coffees and the government to indemnify the planters for the loss by the issue of apolices, and the other for the imposition of a prohibitive tax on the export of such coffee. The meeting was unable to decide, and the proposals were referred to a committee.

—A step in the right direction was taken on the 23rd inst. when a number of *commissarios* called on the ministers of finance and industry to arrange for a reduction in the expense of handling coffee in this port. To avoid the various transportation charges in this city, they ask for a special warehouse at the Gombá station of the Central railway, with permission to store, grade, bag and ship the same in the storehouse, the railway to be indemnified with a certain charge per bag for the facilities given. We have advocated this arrangement at many years.**THE RIO AND SANTOS CROP.**

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Reports on Mining Properties and Analyses.

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BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital, Rs. 101,246,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000 in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund, Rs. 17,480,078\$736

Profits in suspense, Rs. 11,156:739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

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SANTOS CRICKET.

S. A. C. 25. S. P. A. C.

Played on the Santos ground 12th and 13th inst. Santos won the toss and batted first, but owing to the good fielding of their opponents, amongst whom Brough and Miller were each conspicuous with a smart catch, Santos only succeeded in knocking up 69 runs.

São Paulo was more successful, hitting out freely and with vigor. Crewe caught the infection and made 31. Miller did not stay long but made the most of his time, including three splendid drives to sq. leg. Robinson and Snape, two new additions to the São Paulo Club, proved of valuable assistance, both in batting and in the field.

It soon became evident on the second day after Santos started their 2nd innings, that the weather would put a stop to play. Santos was making good progress and showing decidedly better form than in the first innings when the rain came on about 2 o'clock and the match had to be abandoned.

It was a great pleasure to all old Santosistas to see Tweedie playing again in the team, showing some of his old and well remembered form. The results were as follows:

SANTOS.—1st innings.

A. Burgos, c. Brough, b. Boyes.....	6
R. C. Lloyd, c. Miller, b. do.....	16
A. Richards, b. do.....	16
G. Tomlinson, c. Robinson, b. Miller.....	18
W. F. Rule, b. do.....	11
F. Tracey, b. Rule.....	11
J. Meadows, b. Miller.....	8
A. Tweedie, b. Rule.....	8
C. Pritchard, b. do.....	8
H. F. Wright, b. Miller.....	0
H. F. Humphreys, not out.....	4
Extras.....	4
Total.....	69

2nd innings.

A. Burgos, b. Rule.....	22
A. Richards, not out.....	23
H. F. Smith, run out.....	4
H. P. Tweedie, not out.....	5
Extras.....	2
Total.....	56

Batting analysis.—1st innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	AV.
H. Boyes.....	12	1	27	2	13.5
C. Miller.....	16	3	32	5	6.4
W. Rule.....	4	1	6	3	2

2nd innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	AV.
H. Boyes.....	9	1	13	0	—
C. Miller.....	7	1	18	0	—
W. Rule.....	5	—	18	1	18
A. C. Slater.....	3	1	5	0	—

SÃO PAULO.

1st innings.
 O. Brough, b. Tomlinson..... 19
 P. W. Crewe, st. Richards, b. Tomlinson..... 34
 H. Boyes, run out..... 20
 C. W. Miller, b. Lloyd..... 25
 F. H. Robinson, c. Richards, b. Tracey..... 25
 H. Snape, b. Richards..... 47
 W. F. Rule, b. Tomlinson..... 0
 A. C. Slater, b. do..... 0
 M. S. Edwards, c. and b. Tomlinson..... 0
 J. H. Thompson, lbw, b. Richards..... 0
 R. Glover, not out..... 1
 Extras..... 10
 Total..... 181

Batting analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	AV.
A. Burgos.....	15	2	44	0	—
G. Tomlinson.....	19	2	60	5	12
F. Tracey.....	14	2	45	1	45
R. C. Lloyd.....	3	—	10	1	10
A. Richards.....	25	—	11	2	5.5

CRICKET AT ICARAHY.

OVER 30 IS UNDER 30.

Weakened by the absence of their best bowler the veterans were easily beaten at Icarahy on 19th inst. by 86 runs.

UNDER 30: 1st innings.
 E. A. Tootal, b. Morrissey..... 2
 E. Morrissey, c. Rolis, b. Morrissey..... 40
 W. T. Gmus, b. Wheatley..... 40
 H. G. Pierce, c. Morrissey, h. Reeves..... 9
 E. V. Morrissey, b. Gifford..... 2
 H. P. Wright, c. Wheatley, h. Rolis..... 13
 J. R. Napier, c. Perry, b. Wheatley..... 13
 K. R. Napier, c. and h. Reeves..... 8
 H. W. Jones, b. Rolis..... 0
 S. Mc Lachlan, not out..... 32
 W. S. Tate, b. Morrissey..... 8
 Extras..... 27
 Total..... 194

OVER 30: 1st innings.
 E. R. Gifford, c. Wright, b. Gmus..... 18
 H. J. Reeves, b. Gmus..... 14
 R. Morrissey, c. Jones, b. Gmus..... 0
 C. Henderson, b. E. V. Morrissey..... 20
 H. L. Wheatley, b. E. V. Morrissey..... 26
 H. W. Stacey, c. Pierce, b. E. V. Morrissey..... 0
 G. H. Lomas, c. E. V. Morrissey..... 9
 A. M. Hadden, b. Gmus..... 7
 O. W. Rolis, run out..... 2
 A. L. Perry, c. Whyte, b. E. V. Morrissey..... 2
 Guy B. Hall, not out..... 0
 Extras..... 10
 Total..... 108

OVER 30: 2nd innings.
 R. Morrissey, b. Pierce..... 0
 G. H. Lomas, not out..... 22
 H. J. Reeves, b. Pierce..... 2
 H. W. Stacey, h. Wright..... 5
 C. Henderson, c. Tate, b. Tootal..... 1
 A. L. Perry, not out..... 1
 Extras..... 2
 Total (4 wks.)..... 33

OVER 30: Bowling.
 B. M. R. W.
 Morrissey..... 95 3 45 3
 Gifford..... 54 4 35 1
 Wheatley..... 60 1 29 2
 Reeves..... 42 0 34 2
 Rolis..... 54 3 24 2

UNDER 30: Bowling.
 B. M. R. W.
 Gmus..... 09 0 53 4
 E. Morrissey..... 45 1 24 0
 E. V. Morrissey..... 38 1 19 5
 Pierce..... 18 0 9 2
 Wright..... 24 0 13 1
 Tootal..... 6 0 9 1

CRICKET AT PATSANDU.

P. C. C. 25. UNITED BANKS.

This match was played at Patsandú on Sunday 26th inst. in very inclement weather and resulted in a win for the Banks by 30 runs.

The Banks won the toss and elected to bat first making 227 for four wickets, thanks to a splendid three figure innings by F. Morrissey and a very useful 53 by Mawson made in his usual dashing style. The partnership yielded 130 runs before the innings was declared closed.

The Club then went in, and Jackson made a magnificent effort to save his side from defeat by scoring 107 before he was out to a splendid catch on the boundary by Quenell.

Henderson, Reeves and C. Robinson gave him most assistance.

All through the day the bowlers were greatly handicapped owing to the wet ground.

It is interesting to note that this is the first time that two individual centuries have been scored in one match in Rio cricket.

We give below full score and analysis:

UNITED BANKS.—1st innings.
 F. Morrissey, not out..... 125
 W. S. Tate, bowled R. Robinson..... 5
 F. O. Quenell, c. Reeves, h. Jackson..... 22
 E. R. Gifford, c. Hime, b. R. Robinson..... 0
 E. A. Tootal, c. Reeves, b. R. Robinson..... 8
 C. B. Mawson, not out..... 53
 A. L. Stutfield,
 G. H. Lomas,
 C. H. T. Allen, did not bat.
 A. R. L. Wright,
 R. R. Napier.
 Extras..... 14

Innings declared closed. 227

Analysis.
 B. R. M. WKTS. W.
 N. W. Jackson..... 144 84 4 1 3
 R. H. Robinson..... 126 87 1 3 —
 W. Marshall..... 24 13 — — —
 F. Hime..... 21 14 — — —
 V. N. Tatum..... 12 15 — — —

PATSANDU: C. C.—1st innings.
 N. W. Jackson, c. Quenell, b. Morrissey..... 107
 H. V. Reeve, b. Stutfield..... 13
 C. J. Robinson, b. Allen..... 15
 V. N. Tatum, b. Stutfield..... 2
 C. Henderson, b. Wright..... 29
 C. H. Pullen, c. and b. Morrissey..... 7
 J. A. Robinson, c. Tate, b. Stutfield..... 6
 R. H. Robinson, c. Stutfield, b. Morrissey..... 6
 E. Hime, c. Quenell, b. Stutfield..... 6
 G. H. Armstrong, not out..... 0
 W. Marshall, b. Stutfield..... 0
 Extras..... 8
 Total..... 197

Analysis.
 B. M. R. WKTS.
 A. L. Stutfield..... 112 2 74 5
 C. B. Mawson..... 48 — 35 —
 E. R. Gifford..... 21 — 21 —
 C. H. T. Allen..... 18 1 13 1
 A. R. L. Wright..... 36 — 22 1
 Morrissey..... 42 2 24 3

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 28th, 1901.

THE "Monroe doctrine," or "America for the Americans" is essentially a phase of that political distemper generally known as "jingoism," and that being the case it is perhaps idle to discuss it. We shall venture, however, to invite the attention of our American contemporaries to the utter absurdity of the recently revived alarm in the United States in regard to German designs on Brazil. What the political dreamers in Germany may be predicting we do not know, nor do we care. We do know, however, that the Germans here in Brazil are doing just what they are doing in every country—which is to earn a living and outstrip their competitors. And in this they are certainly making very commendable progress. It would appear that much of this alarm in the United States is created by a few American consuls in small German towns who are seeking notoriety by repeating the statements made by interested parties seeking to enlist emigrant recruits for Brazil. They do not say that this propaganda has been going on for over half a century, which is true, nor that it is essentially the same as that carried on by American railway companies and transatlantic steamship companies to secure emigrants for the United States, which is also true. More than that, they do not tell their countrymen that the same propaganda is made in Italy, and with much better results. If there is anything to be feared from an influx of aliens, then Brazil has more to fear from Italy than from Germany. Generally speaking, the average American is open-minded and believes in fair play. Now let us lay the bare case before him. Brazil is an enormously large country, larger than the United States with Alaska left out, and is very thinly populated. To develop her resources Brazil needs immigrants. She has not been wise in her measures for securing emigrants, and this accounts to some degree for the slow progress made. The old slave-owning planters did not want free settlers; they wanted colonists. They held the lands in large estates, and they refused to sell. In the southern provinces, where coffee, sugar and cotton were not staple products, these prejudices were not so strong and the climate better suited the Germans, and it was there that the first German colonies were founded, with the exception of the Nova Friburgo and Petropolis colonies in the province of Rio de Janeiro. Naturally, then, the subsequent movement of German emigration has been to those provinces. They were able to get lands there and could carry on small farming in their own way, which they then could not have done in São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia or Pernambuco. The result is, those states now have a German population of something over four hundred thousand, counting their children. Many of the early colonists have risen to prominence in the state and nation, just as they

have in the United States. There is surely nothing wrong in this. They are good and loyal citizens, and consider themselves Brazilians, just as the descendants of German immigrants in the United States consider themselves Americans. In fact, the conditions of their political life here are very much what they are in the United States. They have been located, however, in colonies, which has favored the retention of their mother tongue, instead of allowing them to settle where they please as in the United States. This practice has been continued, unfortunately, and for the reason that Brazil has had no systematic land surveys, has no land offices, and is not able to say to the immigrant, "Go and settle where you please!" Land is therefore obtained in large tracts, and is surveyed and sold to colonies, which of course favors the creation of companies like those organized in Germany. Knowing the situation and needs of this country, candor compels us to say that Brazil will derive more material benefit from a large German immigration, than from any other nationality. The Italians do not make as good citizens, they are essentially wage earners, and they are not as settled and orderly as the Germans. Now Brazil urgently needs just what the Germans can give them -- which are those qualities which make the successful small farmer. They want the German's steadiness, patience, thrift and hardihood. In our opinion, there is no other emigrating element offered which can be so advantageous to the country. This being so, why not seek them? and why should they not come? The German has contributed much to the development of the United States, and he can do the same for Brazil -- and as an unprejudiced American we say not only "Let him do it!" but we wish him every success.

WE see by one of our local exchanges that the project for a reciprocity treaty between Brazil and the United States has been referred to the minister of finance, who will study its provisions and report upon it. If we are not mistaken we have heard this statement made some two or three times before. In fact the treaty has been on Minister Martinho's table most of the time for the last two years, and if the signs and portents are not at fault he will manage to keep it there until he goes out of office. Of course, the minister is extremely anxious to oblige Brother Jonathan, but at the same time he loves to study that treaty and he prefers not to part with any revenue just yet. As soon as he can discover a commercial concession which will diminish his revenue, he will offer it to the Americans with the greatest good will. And until he does find such a concession it is necessary to proceed with caution and to study the project with care.

WE are beginning to learn something of the "economics" which have been carried into effect in the war department, and they certainly do not promise as a very early release from the burdens which are crushing the productive forces of the country. It would seem that the masonry of Fort Lige, at the harbor entrance, was estimated to cost 3,000,000, of which 1,690,000 had been expended up to 31st December last, 150,000 is appropriated for this year, and 1,160,000 remains to be expended. The masonry of Fort Imbuhy, recently completed, which was begun in 1896, has cost 1,294,185,622, the three steel cupolas bought in Europe for the same fort cost 1,930,034,800, and its electric light plant 49,965,860, making a total cost of 3,474,266,602. These are wholly unproductive expenses, and were forced upon the country by an irresponsible government. They could have been deferred, even if desirable, but under the pressure of the military classes they have been kept going at a time when the very existence of the nation demanded a reduction in expenditure.

SOME idea of the situation in congress may be drawn from the declaration of Senator Antonio Azeredo that once no longer be a legislator in Brazil because President Campos Salles is invading the domains of congress and is interfering even in the most insignificant matters. And in support of this accusation Senator Arthur Rios declared that the President is a genuine dictator. There are signs of an approaching collision between the executive and a very considerable fraction of congress, and we may see a bitter struggle between them in regard to the presidential succession. It is an open secret that a very influential section of the dominant party is dissatisfied with the President's policy, and this implies a disruption whenever the occasion arises. It is perhaps unfortunate that such a struggle is impending, and the more so because it will spring from personal issues. We should like to see two strong parties in Brazil, divided on economical and political issues, for their constant rivalry would tend to

prevent abuses of authority, but parties created from personal rivalries and having no other object than the exercise of power, can not fail to be prejudicial to the best interests of the country. Since the foregoing was written, it is asserted in political circles that threatened disruption has been averted, but we are inclined to believe that the accord will not last.

CAMPINAS planters have been reading the annual messages of President Campos Salles, and the perusal of those documents has left on their minds the impression that the national treasury is growing under the weight of accumulated wealth. Those messages state that after the payment of all accounts of public expenditure up to date there remained surplus revenue amounting to 5,325,660,296 in gold and 16,250,957,434 in currency in the year 1899, and to 17,277,000 in gold and 20,340,000 in currency in the year 1900, that is a total surplus of 22,612,667,296 in gold and 36,590,957,434 in currency for the two years. If the government has really succeeded in accumulating this surplus, as President Campos Salles professes to believe, it seems that in doing so, it has absorbed the greater part of the available capital of the country. The figures of ex-Vice-President Manoel Victorino, which we published in a recent issue, show that at the banks of the principal money market of Brazil there has been an enormous decrease in deposits, loans and cash balances, and as for the Campinas planters, they, it appears, are unable to find sufficient money to enable them to cultivate their coffee trees and gather their crops, the whole of the proceeds of their former crops having been absorbed by ever-increasing expenses. Comparing, then, their own unmistakable penury with the reputed prosperity of the national treasury and seeing that the banks and commission merchants are becoming day by day less and less able to assist them, these planters are naturally led to seek money where it is said to abound, that is in the national treasury. They see no advantage in allowing to the idle in that establishment a large surplus resulting from superfluous revenue, and they have accordingly addressed a petition to President Campos Salles asking him to permit that surplus to be employed for the benefit of the agricultural interests of the country in their present critical condition. It is hardly necessary for us to remark that the Campinas planters will be disappointed, and that their longing eyes will behold that tempting surplus of which it is so tantalizing for them to read in the President's messages. The government believes in the survival of the fittest, and from the government's standpoint the fittest are not the producing classes, but the parasites who survive, thrive and wax fat through the invigorating influence of the sumptuous banquets prepared by the national treasury. But those classes may, if they will, do something that is far better than begging for the crumbs that will fall from the parasites' table. They may, if they will, defend the fruit of their labor before it passes into the clutches of the tax-gatherer. They may, if they will, successfully resist the disastrous policy of extortion, spoliation and political bribery by which the country is exploited, oppressed and impoverished.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The cotton crop this year in the municipality of Pitangui, Minas Geraes, promises to be abundant.

—A Bahia telegram of the 25th says that ex Gov. Luiz Vianna will leave for Europe on the "Dumbré."

—The printing-office of the *Liberdade* at S. José do Paraiso, Minas Geraes, has been attacked and destroyed in the absence of Mr. Percy Lepton, British vice-consul in São Paulo, the affairs of that vice-consulate will be entrusted to Mr. Charles W. Mitchell.

—On the morning of the 22nd inst. five condemned criminals, with sentences ranging from 5 to 30 years, made their escape from the public jail at Jumbahy, São Paulo.

—Only on the 19th inst. was an investigation opened in regard to a defalcation of 48,000 in the federal treasury agency in São Paulo, which was denounced in November last.

—The British chaplain wishes us to state that an evening service will be held at Mr. Whitehead's residence on the Praia de Icarahy, S. Domingos, on Sunday next at 8 p. m. A full attendance is requested.

—Two accidents occurred in Niteróv on the end of last week, one of them an operative who had been unable to find work, the other a student son of Capt. Pereira Leite, whose reasons for the act are unknown.

—In a pamphlet recently published in Germany to promote emigration to southern Brazil, it is stated that the German population of Santa Catharina numbers about 285,000, or a third of the total population of the state.

—It is reported by telegraph that the police officials sent to the Russid district, in Bahia, have apprehended a large quantity of war munitions. We understand from this that they have found some concealed guns and ammunition.

—The chief of police ordered the liberation of the Syrian Francisco Assi, his sister and another woman, who had been arrested in Rio on the French str. "Provences" on charge of having stolen 16,000 in Moggy das Cruzes, on their arrival in that city. He found that there was no order for their arrest, nor even a formal complaint. How then could they have been arrested?

—We deeply regret to register the death in S. Domingos on the morning of the 26th inst. of Comendador Joaquim José Rodrigues Guimarães Junior, a prominent merchant of this city and one of the most influential citizens of Niteróv. He was an exceptionally generous man and used his wealth in helping many of his less fortunate fellow citizens. He was recently chosen to be a director of the Manufatura Fluminense cotton factory.

—The *Comercio de S. Paulo* of the 21st inst. gives the news that Monsenhor Claro Monteiro Homem de Mello, whose dedicated labors among the Indians are widely known in church circles, has been assassinated by Indians near Burã, São Paulo. He had for many years devoted himself to the study of the languages and customs of various Indian tribes, and to improving their condition. He had always been well received by them, but owing to the abuses committed by frontier settlers in the Paranaíba region of São Paulo the natives there seem to be in a state of exasperation and did not hesitate to wreak their vengeance on this devoted priest.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The União Sorocabana management has apparently resolved to take in sail. It has advised the secretary of agriculture of São Paulo that the company desires to turn over to the state its river navigation service, and asks authorization to return to the Engenho Central de Piracicaba company the use and enjoyment of the João Alfredo branch line.

—The March traffic returns of the São Paulo railway (139 kilometres), compared with the same month of last year, give the following results:

	1901	1900
Inward freights, . . . tons.	48,168	48,925
do since 1st Jan., . . .	146,599	129,407
Outward freights, . . .	37,342	9,280
do since 1st Jan., . . .	99,389	43,343
Passengers carried, . . .	83,087	89,433
do since 1st Jan., . . .	253,996	246,146
Inter-station traffic, tons.	19,760	14,711

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 29th April were as follows, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1901	1900
Receipts in currency, . . .	204,174	259,681
do last year, . . .	259,681	259,681
Decrease for week, . . .	55,507	55,507
Equivalent in gold this year (12 1/2/16)	£10,791	£10,791
do last year (12 1/2/16)	£8,967	£8,967
Increase in sterling for week, . . .	£1,827	£1,827
Total receipts since January 1, . . .	£181,346	£163,623
do last year, . . .	£163,623	£163,623
Increase since January 1, . . .	£17,723	£17,723

—The approximate weekly traffic returns of the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 1/2 miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

	For week ending February 16th: 1901	1900	1900
Freight traffic, . . .	6,157,911	4,654,166	1,503,745
Passengers carried, . . .	9,435	9,639	584
Total receipts, . . .	73,488,499	61,038,660	9,449,839
do since Jan. 1, . . .	475,919,840	415,913,850	59,705,990

SHIPPING NOTES

—A Pará telegram of the 19th announces the wreck of the national steamer "Isidoro Fernandes" on the Marajó coast. The cargo and luggage were totally lost, but there was no loss of life. The total loss is estimated at 500,000.

—The old imperial yacht, now called the "Silva Jordim," whose engine was condemned as worthless some months ago, is to be repaired for the President's use. The yacht is to be ready for use not later than 15th November next. An announcement this morning however, says the yacht has been condemned.

LOCAL NOTES

—The government, it is said, has already responded to the request of the supreme court for information in regard to the deportation of Antonio da Costa Borillo.

—We are advised that Mr. V. N. Talam has kindly undertaken to act as secretary of the Paysandú Cricket Club during the absence of Mr. J. T. Maury, who has gone home on a holiday.

—Owing to the scarcity of money in Parahyba do Norte there have been considerable amounts withdrawn from the savings bank. A telegram of the 22nd inst. says the withdrawals up to that date amounted to about 100,000.

—The default in the postal agency at Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, which was discovered several months ago, has been investigated and found to amount to 365,944,000, and the ex-agent was indicted on the 22nd inst. to pay that amount into the federal treasury with interest, within thirty days.

—It may not be material, but we should like to advise our local contemporaries who published telegrams in regard to the opening of the Buffalo exposition, that Mr. Theodore Roosevelt is vice president of the United States and not governor of the state of New York. Mr. Roosevelt was governor of that state last year.

—The budget commission of the chamber has presented a bill authorizing a credit of 120,473,521 to pay functions of the telegraph department retired and dismissed by executive acts from 1893 to 1895, and who were subsequently reinstated. This is another act of reparation for the illegal and dictatorial acts of the Floriano government.

Kerosene.—The receipts were 4,000 cases ex *Am* for, and 5,000 ex *Philad* from New York Broker quote at 75¢ per case.

Rosin.—The *Bayon* brought 350 barrels from New York. Market unchanged.

Cement.—By the *Mendoza* came 100 barrels from Hamburg. Prices are nominal.

Indian Corn.—The *Atlantico* brought 500 bags from the River Plate. There were no changes in prices.

Brass.—No receipts and no changes in prices.

Hay.—Receipts nil. The price continue from 120 to 130 reis per kilo.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal:
From Liverpool... ex *Salut*... 1,512 tons.
" Glasgow... ex *Salut*... 3,519 "
" Liverpool... ex do... 395 "

Rum.—Receipts continue regular. Prices are unchanged, as shown below:

Pernambuco and Maciel... 105,000—110,000
Bahia and Aracaju... 95,000—100,000
Campos... 95,000—100,000
Angra and Paraty... 110,000—115,000
Paratyha... 100,000—105,000
Alcohol of 35 deg... 110,000—125,000
ditto 40 deg... 130,000—135,000
(without pipes)

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—35 cents and 5 % prime per bag of coffee.

NEW ORLEANS.—25 cents and 5 % prime per bag of coffee.

ANTWERP, BREMEN, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, LIVERPOOL.—35 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

COPENHAGEN.—37 shillings, 6 d. and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

GENOA.—40 francs and 10 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MARSEILLES.—40 francs and 10 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BOURDEAUX.—40 francs and 10 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAVRE.—35 francs and 10 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

TRIESTE.—45 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON.—30 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

SOUTHAMPTON.—30 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

CAPE TOWN.—30 shillings and 2 1/2 % prime per ton.

PORT NATAL.—37 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2 % prime per ton.

PAST LONDON.—37 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2 % prime per ton.

DELAGO BAY, MOSSEL BAY, MONTEVIDEO.—4500 per bag of 60 kilos.

B. AIRS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

BOURDEAUX.—Fr. str. *Atlantico*... 560 bags of coffee.
RIVER PLATE.—Br. str. *Cybele*... 1,200 do do
MONTEVIDEO.—Br. str. *Almas*... 200 do do
CONSTANTINOPLE.—It. str. *Almas*... 125 do do
DO.—It. str. *Piemonte*... 250 do do
SMYRNA.—It. str. *Almas*... 125 do do
SALONIQUE.—do... 125 do do
PORT LAGOS.—do... 250 do do
SMYRNA.—It. str. *Piemonte*... 275 do do
SALONIQUE.—do... 750 do do
TREMIONDE.—do... 125 do do
HAMBURG.—Germ. str. *Hispânia*... 1,200 do do
HAVRE.—Fr. str. *Favagada*... 5,500 do do
MARSEILLES.—do... 2,250 do do
NEW YORK.—Germ. str. *Catania*... 9,000 do do
ROTTERDAM.—Germ. str. *Hispânia*... 125 do do
SOUTHAMPTON.—Br. str. *Cybele*... 1,200 do do
TRIESTE.—Aust. str. *Almas*... 3,250 do do
TALCAHUANO.—Br. str. *Iberia*... 200 do do
VALPARAISO.—do... 250 do do

Vessels About to be Chartered in Rio

Annie Smith... Gaspe
Aurifer... Baltimore
Aurifer (str)... Norfolk
Bristol... Pensacola
Bismarck Wood... Mobile
Buxton (str)... Newport N.
Credence... Pensacola
D. Pedro II... Baltimore
Good News... Savannah
Juba Rollins... Baltimore
Lewka... Pensacola
Mauritia... Liverpool 18 Dec.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
May.	Virgil	S. Lourenço	M. Megaw & Co.
20	Atlantico	River Plate	S. Montoux
21	Phidias	New York	M. Megaw & Co.
22	Mahn	Santos	H. Stoltz & Co.
23	Berta	Liverpool	Wilson Sons & Co.
24	Paraná	Havre	J. Lapert
25	Oravia	Valparaíso	Wilson Sons & Co.
26	Mendoza	Hamburg	J. Johnston & Co.
27	Catania	Santos	20 do
28	Hispânia	do	21 do
29	Buffon	New York	M. Megaw & Co.
30	Mexico	Bilbao	27 do

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARRIER
May.	La Plata	River Plate	Sundries
20	Enterprise	do	Ballast.
21	Nammyth	Santos	In transit.
22	Cilia di Genova	Genoa	Sundries.
23	Atlantico	River Plate	Ballast.
24	Rondio	Santos	In transit.
25	Pellouza	do	Sundries.
26	Amazonas	Liverpool	Ballast.
27	Oravia	River Plate	In transit.
28	Rosalia	do	Sundries.
29	Salust	do	Ballast.
30	Phidias	Bremen	Sundries.
31	Mahn	Valparaíso	do
1	Berta	New York	do
2	Catania	Hamburg	do
3	Hispânia	River Plate	do
4	Rosario	do	do

*Calling at intermediate ports

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, May 25th, 1901.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
bk. Eagle Wing	1076	May 5	Baltimore.	E. Mascara Co.
bk. White Wings	654	May 11	Baltimore.	To order.
Argentine				
bk. Moses R. Twer	599	Sept 30	Rosario.	To order.
British				
bk. Lancashire	1144	Mar. 27	New York.	To order.
sp. Honolulu	1545	May 8	Pensacola.	To order.
sp. S. Cadema	1705	9	Rangoon.	J. Moore Co.
Novagran				
bk. P. Regent	1316	Apr. 9	Liverpool.	Gaz Co.
bk. Arcadia	1271	May 8	Leith.	T. Rodr. Co.
Portuguese				
bk. Venturosa	864	May 8	Oporto.	J. A. G. Sant.
bk. Triumph	491	11	do	To order.
Uruguayan				
bk. M. Bianquet	1434	May 14	Cardiff.	Central Ry.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

MAY 20.		
38	Apolices 58	741,000
43	do	740
5	do	12,500 (cert.) at rate of...
82	do	1895
5	do	723
53	do	722
2	do	(reg.)
82	do	736
39	do	734
2	do	1897
4	do	891
20	do	(reg.)
14	Inscriptions 3 1/2	650
do	100,000 (reg.) at rate of	650
do	600 at rate of...	640
50	Emprestimo Municipal	117
5	deb. Sorocabana-Itana R. R.	45
Banks		
197	Republica	51,500
198	do	51
Miscellaneous		
100	Melhoramentos no Brazil	11,500
100	do do	12
MAY 21.		
3	Apolices 58	739,000
40	do	738
3	do	737
8	do	(500) at rate of...
4	do	(200) do
2	do	1895
23	do	743
6	do	742
25	do	(reg.)
10	do	734
10	do	732
3	do	730
36	do	1897
6	Inscriptions 3 1/2	650
do	1,400 (reg.) at rate of...	640
50	Emprestimo Municipal	117
21	do do	(reg.)
20	deb. Sorocabana-Itana R. R.	45
100	» Eugenio C. de Quissama	90
Banks		
105	Republica	50,500
150	do	51
60	Rural e Hypothecario	50
Cotton mills.		
5	Alliança	165,000
Transports.		
11	S. Christovão	90,000
66	Apolices 58	735,000
24	do	734
97	do	731
1	do	(500) at rate of...
1	do	(200) do
5	do	1895
37	do	722
67	do	(reg.)
1	do	720
5	do	723
31	do	1897 (reg.)
58	Inscriptions 3 1/2	648
31	do	650
80	Emprestimo Municipal	117
2	do do	(reg.)
150	do do	122
20	deb. Sorocabana-Itana R. R.	145
300	do do	150
63	Eugenio C. de Quissama	91
5	Melhoramentos de S. Paulo	100
Banks		
100	Republica	51,500
239	do	50,500
Insurance.		
7	Confiança	33,000
Miscellaneous		
100	Melhoramentos no Brazil	11,500
20	Apolices 58	730,000
111	do	734
21	do	735

2	do	(500) at rate of...	715
4	do	(500) do	712
1	do	(500) do	710
1	do	(400) do	710
10	do	(200) do	712
1	do	1895	745
22	do	(reg.)	733
23	do	(reg.)	732
10	do	1897 (reg.)	890
12	do	10,000 (reg.) at rate of...	892
2	Inscriptions 3 1/2	645	
10	do	10,000 (reg.) at rate of...	640
160	Emprestimo Municipal	117	
56	do do	(reg.)	122
40	deb. Sorocabana-Itana R. R.	45	
20	» F. C. Jardim Botânico	183	
Banks			
50	Deposito e Descontos	81,000	
63	Republica	51	
Transports.			
100	Jardim Botânico	107,000	
Miscellaneous			
700	Melhoramentos no Brazil	11,500	
100	Transporte e Carruagens	62	
MAY 21.			
3	Apolices 58	739,000	
1	do	735	
41	do	740	
59	do	742	
1	do	(500) at rate of...	
1	do	1895	
23	do	(reg.)	
10	do	720	
10	do	(reg.)	
15	do	738	
3	do	890	
5	Inscriptions 3 1/2	646	
18	do	645	
5	do	642	
5	do	70 (reg.) at rate of...	
100	do	800 at rate of...	
100	Emprestimo Municipal	117	
5	deb. Sorocabana-Itana R. R.	45	
5	» Carris Urbanos (500)	135	
100	» do do	140	
100	» F. C. Jardim Botânico	150	
Banks			
14	Republica	51,500	
50	do	52	
Transports.			
100	V. F. Sapnealy	9,000	
62	Jardim Botânico	107,000	
Miscellaneous			
200	Sal e Navegação	22,500	
167	Apolices 58	740,000	
64	do	741	
46	do	742	
28	do	743	
4	do	744	
4	do	(500) at rate of...	
1	do	(200) do	
1	do	1895	
32	do	1897 (reg.)	
19	do	882	
12	Inscriptions 3 1/2	647	
33	do	646	
62	do	645	
do	11,600 (reg.) at rate of...	640	
6	Emprestimo Municipal	117	
5	do	745	
20	deb. Caualaria	190	
1	Melhoramentos de S. Paulo	100	
Banks			
187	Commercial	60,000	
6	Republica	50	
50	do	51	
159	do	51,500	
52	do	52	
Cotton mills.			
20	Progresso Industrial	120,000	
280	Sorocabana-Itana R. R.	10,000	
100	V. F. Sapnealy	9	
Transports.			
50	Jardim Botânico	107,000	
100	Transporte e Carruagens	60,000	

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO

SELLERS		BUYERS	
Huaco Comercio e Industria	310 000	250 000	
Constructores e Agricola		36 000	
Credito Real da Caixa H.	60 000		
Lavadores		100 000	
Mercantil de Santos		95 000	
Ribeiro Preto		210 000	
União de S. Carlos (all paid)	210 000		
do do (40 %)	110 000		
União de S. Paulo (all paid)		40 000	
Santos		230 000	
Cia Agua e Luz			
Antarctica		230 000	
Argos Paulista			
Fabril Paulista			
Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro			
Gas de S. Paulo			
Halo Paulista		100 000	
Inglo		115 000	
Mechanica		86 000	
Melhoramentos de Bratas		200 000	
Mogiana (all paid)	203 000		
idem (at 30 days)			
Paulista	205 000	200 000	
idem (at 30 days)	205 000	200 000	
Progridor			
Stupakoff	21 000	17 500	
Telephonica			
União Sportiva			
Viação Paulista			

PERNAMBUCO.

From the May Freight Report and Shipping List of Mr. Arthur R. Dallas, we extract the following notes:

Sugar.—Entries last month total 158,730 bags as compared with 95,612 bags during same period last year. Owing to the low figures obtainable for sugar, a good deal of cane on many plantations has been abandoned.

The caterpillar plague has disappeared, and as during this and the past month a fair amount of rain has fallen, the canes have made remarkably good progress, and if their owners are able to invest them properly the coming yield will prove one of the largest on record, as a great deal more was planted than usual, and canes cut last year are in a most promising condition. Everything, however, will depend on the prices ruling next season, as if there is not a decided improvement on current quotations the sugar industry will become much reduced in Brazil. A fair amount has been shipped to the United States, and recently more has gone to Liverpool, but only very moderate shipments have been made outwards. Total stocks in packer's hands sold and unsold consist of 100,000 bags, of which the bulk are Whites and Tinams. Very little will remain at Maciel after the steamers now loading, but there is still a fair quantity in serging. Nothing, however, remains in Paratyha or Rio Grande do Norte. The following are the current quotations and those of the same date last year.

Sugar quotations per May 1900, per 15 kilos on shore unbagged viz:						
DATE	TERMS	CRYSTALL- SUGAR	REFINED	WHITES	REFINED	WHITES
1901	1900	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
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1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900

Freights.—Charters have been almost solely confined to United States ports, a small business has been done coastwise, and the Harrison Liverpool have as usual filled up here and at the call ports for Liverpool. Only a very limited amount of cargo exists for shipment, and the business doing, until the new crops commence, will be henceforward very small.

SHIPMENTS FROM PERAMBURU, FROM 1st SEPTEMBER 1900 TO 26th APRIL 1901.		COTTON		SUGAR		SUGAR	
DESTINATION		BALES	BALES	BALES	BALES	BALES	BALES
Northern and Southern ports of Brazil		39,842	8,594	432,746	63,647	46,013	53,496
Liverpool		7,131	1,493			7,857	
United States				428	5,432		
River Plate		45		206		640	
London Open and Bremen		6,314	1,292				
		53,515	21,289	433,371	68,723	1,030,176	

Recent shipments of sugar from Pernambuco to U. States ports.

Brit.	S. S. Ponderos	31,795 bags = 2,319 tons.	
	Sc. Eadine	8,471 "	618 "
Aust.	S. S. Jomy	15,608 "	1,181 "
Brit.	" Mozart	12,066 "	891 "
	Ryvan	20,722 "	2,185 "
"	Milton	8,351 "	605 "
		102,033 bags = 8,152 tons.	

GENERAL LIQUIDATION

F. W. Sprenger, Tailor, Rua da Alfandega No. 40, begs to announce to his friends and customers that, from to-day onwards, he will sell off his immense stock at the lowest possible prices. Terms cash.

Rio de Janeiro, 25th May 1901.

THE ANGLO-BRAZILIAN SCHOOL VILLA MARIANNA S. PAULO

The school will open in the new premises at Villa Mariana on 1st July next. All communications before that date should be directed to the present address as given below.

The grounds at the new site, covers an area exceeding 60,000 square metres, and are situated in the healthiest and highest suburb of S. Paulo. Steam trams pass the door every half hour, which are shortly to be substituted by the electric cars.

The boys are encouraged to play cricket and football and other healthy games, while the quality of the food, including milk, oatmeal porridge, etc., will be unexcelled. The boarders are under the special care of an English lady whose family resides in the school.

The course of study adopted is such as to prepare boys for the English universities and for commercial life at home or in Brazil, the principal being assisted in the teaching by Mr. A. C. Slater, B.Sc., and other masters, English, German and Brazilian.

The new prospectus is now ready and will be forwarded at once to those who apply for it.

CHARLES W. ARMSTRONG.
Principal.

Alameda dos Andradas, 17,
SAO PAULO.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, Limited.

5, Threadneedle Street London, England.

ESTABLISHED 1855

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,523,235
RESERVE FUND	£2,523,235

CANADIAN CLUB WHISKY

(FINEST AMERICAN BRAND)

and

Lawson's Liqueur Whisky

(FINEST SCOTCH BRAND)

sold by ZERRENNER, BÜLOW & Co.

SAO PAULO:—Rua de São Bento 81.

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S. Paulo

BARRA ROSA & Co.

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1888

HANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
SAO PAULO, BRAZIL, P. O. BOX 537.
Correspondence solicited for Agencies of American and English Firms.

"CASA AMERICANA"

IS THE PLACE TO BUY.

School Furniture and supplies,
American Cook Stoves for coal and wood,
Oil Stoves, for cooking and heating,
American and English Novels,
Fine Writing Paper and Envelopes,
Culicuta Soap, Heinz' Pickles,
Libby's Canned Meats,
Park Davis' medicines,
Cameras (Preme), Church Organs,
Dixons' Plumbago for foundries,
Parker's Fountain Pens,
Stafford's Ink, and
American notions.

A. R. DUNLOP & Co.

41 A, RUA DIREITA, 41 A
SAO PAULO.

LION & Co.

SANTOS 4- SAO PAULO


IMPORTERS OF

Bar Iron, Iron Sheets,
Wrought Iron Tubes,
Portland Cement,
Lubricating Oils,
Plows and Agricultural
Implements.
Sanitary goods.


Sole agents for the State of São Paulo
"COLUMBIA" Bicycles
Pope Manufacturing Co., Hartford, U.S.A.

Representatives for the States
of São Paulo, Minas & Rio de Janeiro
"POTASSIUM SYNDICATE"
Stassfurt, Prussia.

LION & Co.



DINNEFORD'S
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach,
Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations,
Bilious Affections.



DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
Sold Throughout the World.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The Physician's Cure
for Gout, Rheumatic
Gout and Gravel; the
safest and most gentle
Medicine for Infants,
Children, Delicate Fe-
males, and the Sick-
ness of Pregnancy.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT
No. 79, Sete de Setembro
1st floor.

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse power and the other of 6-horse power
both used, and both of the Korting system, will be
sold cheap for cash.
Inquire at this office.

BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.

MELLIN'S FOOD

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND
PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as
for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all Climates, and for Infants of all races, and
may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.

Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.

36, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO

CLOS ST. CHARLES

One of the nicest dinner clarets that
comes into the Rio market.

A good wine at a moderate price.

To be obtained at

CRASHLEY'S

Rua do Ouvidor N. 36

CLARK & C.^o

ENGLISH BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.

A large and varied stock of the latest English styles always on hand.
These boots are specially made of selected leathers for wear in the tropics
and besides being light in weight have all the endurance of home goods.

I. & R. Morley's Celebrated

Cotton,

Woollen,

and Merino Hosiery.

RIO DE JANEIRO:

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